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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1917

大英圖書館藏書

10 CENTS

## TURKS SURRENDER JERUSALEM, CIRCLED BY RING OF BRITISH

Holy City Is Given Up  
After Being Completely  
Surrounded

## FINAL ATTACK WINS

General Allenby Advances  
From Bethlehem, Cutting  
Off Retreat

## NO DAMAGE DONE

Final Capture Delayed To  
Avoid Ruining Sacred  
Places

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 10.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that Jerusalem, after being surrounded, had surrendered.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that General Sir Edmund Allenby reported that on the 8th he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem.

Welsh and Home county troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked strong positions held by the enemy west and northwest of Jerusalem, and established themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

The Holy City, being thus isolated, was surrendered to Sir Edmund Allenby.

British political officers together with the British Governor and accompanied by British, French, Italian and Mohammedan representatives, were on the way to safeguard the city and the holy places.

General Sir Edmund Allenby proposed to enter the city officially tomorrow, accompanied by the Commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French Political Mission.

The capture of Jerusalem had been, in some degree, delayed owing to the great care which had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

## DR. POTT IS PRESIDENT OF U.S. WAR RELIEF

Takes Position Left By Mr.  
Everett, Who Is In  
America

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, was elected president of the American War Relief Association of China at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and Advisory Board of the association Monday night. He will fill the vacancy created by the absence of Mr. L. Everett, who is in America for an indefinite time.

Arrangements are being made by the executive committee whereby supplies sent from China to the Red Cross will be sent duty-free either through a special ruling of the Treasury Department or by forwarding the supplies in bond through the United States under consignment direct to the Red Cross in Paris. The latter method also will insure quicker delivery of the supplies to the front.

The annual meeting of the association has been set for January 18.

## British War Bonds Liberally Taken Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 10.—The applications for National War Bonds received by the Bank of England up to Dec. 8 amount to £151,494,000.

The applications received by the Post Office up to December 1 amount to £2,734,000.

The War Savings Certificates sold up to December 1 total £31,628,000.

## Local Stock Broker Sought As Tls. 600,000 Disappear

Steps Taken to Arrest Man Said to Have Embezzled Large Sums; Two Others Involved

A startling story of embezzlement involving figures variously estimated at from Tls. 300,000 to Tls. 600,000 went the rounds of the financial circles yesterday. In connection with the allegations steps are being taken by the Portuguese officials to effect the arrest of a well-known local stock broker who has not been seen locally since last Sunday. Two other foreigners, employed in the share departments of two large local banking corporations, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the affair sailed for Japan last Saturday and wires might at any time necessitate their departure from China.

The principal figure in the sensation was last seen in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, since when his offices in Szechuan road have been closed. It is thought that he has not left China, though it is understood that he recently applied for and received a new passport. He stated on applying that ill-health might at any time necessitate his departure from China.

Regarding the two bank men, at one institution it was stated that an investigation was being made and that the lodging of any complaint hinged upon its outcome. At the other it was said that though their man's disappearance was unexpected—he simply failed to show up for work—no discrepancies in his accounts had been discovered thus far.

Both men sailed on the same ship, which should have reached Nagasaki yesterday.

It is understood that not less than seven foreigners, probably more, and a larger number of Chinese claim to have lost amounts ranging from 5,000 to 100,000 taels. A number have lodged their complaints with the Portuguese Consulate-General and more are expected to do so. The three men involved are subject to that consulate.

The methods used in securing the money were various, according to the different stories. One alleges that shares and stocks handed over on contract, or for future sale, were sold outright for their face value.

Several others of the victims are said to have advanced large sums for the purchase of debentures which were not bought. Another story, and the one which involves

## Austrian Emperor Is On Italian Front

Check To His Troops Causes  
Anxiety As Winter  
Comes On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 10.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters in a message sent yesterday evening states: "The Emperor Karl of Austria is again on the Trentino front in a state of great anxiety about the Italian resistance. The present pause is bad for the Austrians, who cannot keep a large army equipped on Asiago Plateau during the winter and must soon withdraw to winter quarters or desperately seek a decision."

Rome, December 10.—An official communiqué reports: The enemy having obtained possession of some trenches eastward of Capoile, which were held by a small garrison, after a hand-to-hand struggle, our counter-attack retook the entire position, putting to flight the numerous enemy supporting troops.

Our batteries shelled masses of the enemy in the region of the Col della Beretta and Monte Tomba. Our navy destroyed a bridge between Vla Nello and Sacca during intense traffic.

## Food, Not War, Cause Of Lisbon Overthrow

No Change of Policy Toward  
Allies To Result From  
Portugal's Revolution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 10.—A Revolutionary Committee has been formed, consisting of Senhor Paes, Senhor Machado Santo and Captain Felicidade Costa. Senhor Rodrigues Bettencourt will be Premier and interim President.

London, December 10.—The news from Lisbon is so belated and disjointed that it is impossible to understand the sequence of events.

Food difficulties seem to be largely the original cause of the trouble, whereby certain politicians discontented with the existing regime have profited to overthrow the Government with the assistance of a portion of the army and navy.

All trains were stopped and the Ministers quietly arrested by military officers.

The Premier, Senhor Affonso Costa, was travelling to Lisbon from Paris, but, learning of the revolution, went to Oporto, which, it seems, is quiet.

The Revolutionaries talk of dissolving Parliament.

One fact predominates in the midst of the many obscurities, namely, that the change of Government involves no change of policy towards the Allies of Portugal.

## Telegraph Lines To North Working Again

Telegraphic communication to Peiping was resumed yesterday noon after a lapse of more than two days.

The local office was yesterday crowded with Peking messages which have been delayed on account of the interruption.

More than a thousand outgoing telegrams for the Metropolis were awaiting despatch from Shanghai last night, and the operators were kept busy in full force all night.

## Russian Volunteer Ship Sends Call for Help

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Osaka, December 11.—The Russian Volunteer steamer Shinbirsk (? Simbirsk) signals that it is in distress in the Sea of Japan sixty miles off Malidzuru, from which port four torpedo-destroyers were promptly despatched to her assistance.

## French Gas and Flame Corps in Action



An exceptional photograph of a practice attack with liquid fire made for the benefit of the American troops studying in France. The liquid fire men in the picture are seeking to rout the enemy from protected positions in the woods on the left. Note the flaming trees and bushes in line of attack.

## COMMONS TO TAKE UP MAN POWER QUESTION

Russian Situation Necessitates  
Combining Out British Pop-  
ulation Even More

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 10.—Man power has again become the chief topic and a big debate on the subject is expected to take place in the House of Commons tomorrow.

It is understood that the Cabinet has been considering proposals made by Sir Auckland Geddes concerning recruiting since the return of Mr. Lloyd George. Lobbyists express the opinion that the military age may be raised to 45 with a very stringent combining out of war industries and trades connected with lumbering.

It is pointed out that the release of the German Armies on the Russian front has raised a particularly difficult problem which has not been simplified by the necessity of helping Italy.

It is stated that von Hindenburg flung no less than 300,000 men

against the British salient at Cambrai, which was only saved from annihilation by fine staff work and the heroic exploits of the heavily outnumbered British troops.

These squadrons are divided into 100 for artillery spotting, 80 scout

squadrons, 23 bombers, 40 chasers

and 30 battle-plane squadrons for

the protection of the bombers.

The German output of aeroplanes

is reported to be rapidly increasing.

According to approximately exact

figures which I have just received

the German army now has 278 aero-

plane squadrons comprising 2,500

machines.

These squadrons are divided into

100 for artillery spotting, 80 scout

squadrons, 23 bombers, 40 chasers

and 30 battle-plane squadrons for

the protection of the bombers.

"That may be so, but in the case

of President Wilson's message one

reads through every line of it not

only the determination to win but

the certainty of victory. President

Wilson's message has the impression

of leadership which Lord Lansdowne's letter lacks.

"This has led to what I believe to

be a complete misconception of Lord

Lansdowne's letter, which has been

thought to indicate some weakening

of the determination on the part of

this country and it is possible that it

may produce an impression that

there has been a change of attitude.

I believe any such im-

pression to be a profound delusion.

I know it to be so as far as the British

Government is concerned and I

believe that the people as a whole,

including Lord Lansdowne himself,

are more determined than ever to

bring this war to a victorious con-

clusion.

"The fundamental evil in Germany

is state idolatry. The state is above

religion and everything else.

It has been well described by Otto Kahn,

himself of German origin, as 'a dem-

oniacal obsession of the worship of

power and world dominion.'

That is at the bottom of what we com-

plain about. The submarine and

other outrages committed by the

enemy during the war are all the

outcome of this condition, as a re-

sult of which no laws of morality are

binding if they are against the state.

"That is really the foundation of

all the trouble with the Germans and

so long as their governing classes

are infected with this doctrine there

is no limit to the wickedness and

cruelties that will in time utterly

undermine their civilisation. This is

what President Wilson said over and

over again."

He assured them of the sympathy

of the British for the Russian people,

who were worn out by their heavy

sacrifices in the war and the general

disorganisation, inevitable in conse-

quence of a great political upheaval

like the Revolution. "We bear them

no grudge and there is not a word of

truth in the reports that we are con-

templating any coercive or punitive

measures in the event of their making

a separate peace.

The fact that the Council of

People's Commissaries is opening

do not desire to induce an unwilling Ally to continue to contribute her share to the common effort by an appeal to treaty rights.

"There are still higher principles to which we might appeal, principles fully recognised by the Council of the People's Commissaries. They are those of a democratic peace, a peace which accords with the wishes of the smaller and weaker nationalities, which repudiates the idea of extracting plunder from conquered enemies under the name of war indemnities or of incorporating in great Empires the territories of reluctant populations. Such, broadly speaking, is the peace my Government, equally with the Russian democracy, desire to see secured to the world. The Council of People's Commissaries is mistaken in thinking they can secure this peace by asking for an immediate armistice to be followed by an agreement.

"They are putting the cart before the horse.

The Allies, on the contrary, desire to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared aims and then to secure an armistice.

"So far not a word has been said by any German statesman showing that the ideals of Russian democracy are shared by the German Emperor or his Government. It is with German autocracy and not with the German people that the negotiations for an armistice are being conducted. Is it likely that the Emperor William of Germany, when once he knows that the Russian army has ceased to exist as a fighting force, will be disposed to subscribe to a democratic and durable peace such as the Russian people desire. The peace he contemplates is German imperialistic peace.

"Though the Allies cannot send representatives to the armistice negotiations, they are ready, as soon as a stable Government has been constituted and recognised by the Russian people as a whole, to examine with that Government the aims of the war and the possible conditions of a just and durable peace.

"Meanwhile they are rendering Russia most effective assistance by holding up the bulk of the German armies on their respective fronts."

## GERMANS NOW FINDING BRAZIL UNCOMFORTABLE

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Monday, November 12.—Prominent German agitators, including leading business men in this city, are fleeing to Argentina. Before martial law was declared one of the first persons to leave was a man named Bromberg, a wealthy business man. Christian Meissner, the Austrian consul, whose attempt to smuggle out interned German sailors led to the declaration of martial law, has escaped into Paraguay through Argentina.

Reports received here from Rio de Janeiro say the Government is planning wholesale arrests of spies in this State. German schools are being closed and German priests in Catholic schools are being replaced by Brazilians.

Reports of German unrest in the States of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul are frequent, but the Government evidently has the aliens well in hand and is in a position to prevent a widespread revolt unless threatened by invasion by South American neighbors, a contingency which is widely rumored and generally feared. In the western part of the State the army is being increased rapidly.

The Germans in this city and in Porto Allegro have been quiet since the destruction of their property last week by enraged Brazilians as a result of their continued agitation and open insults to the Brazilian Government after its declaration of war on Germany.

The Government is taking all necessary precautions to control the members of the ten thousand German reservists in this State.

### Mail Notices

#### MAIL CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shio M. Dec. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 20  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru Dec. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 22  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

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## JUDGMENT RESERVED IN STOCK EXCHANGE SUIT

### Argument Completed In Appeal And Decision Will Be Given Shortly

Arguments were concluded yesterday in the appeal brought by Mr. I. R. Michael against the British Supreme Court's decision in favor of the Shanghai Stock Exchange in the suit brought by him to compel the Exchange to acknowledge him a member. The court announced it would give judgment in a short time.

Mr. N. C. Home finished his argument for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master replied for the defendant.

Mr. Home took up the subject of the notice of the expulsion meeting of March 28, 1911. This notice, he contended, was inadequate. It was not in accordance with the resolution passed by the committee on the previous day. Taking the notice by itself, he submitted, it was insufficient, because it simply said that the expulsion of certain members would be proposed. The notice should have specified the particular members.

The notice must be so put that "he who runs may read." That, said counsel, had been laid down.

Continuing, Mr. Home said the notice was followed by a statement dated April 4, which did give names and his contention was that that was not sufficient, as it did not comply with the rules or with the requirements of the law. They could not read the document of a week's later date with the notice. Either the notice was good or it was bad. If there was an accompanying document referred to in the notice it would be a different matter. But they had the notice complete in itself and the other document came a week later.

#### Argument Over Notice

"That document does not vary the notice; it defines the notice," said Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Chief Judge.

To this Mr. Home replied: "It does also vary it. I am coming to that point. It states what the business is; it states what should have been in the notice. But it is not in the notice, and therefore the notice is bad. This other document is not a notice; it is not meant to be a notice; it is simply an agenda paper. Then it goes on and deals with a good many other matters—new rules, etc., and members wishing to bring any resolution before the meeting must give notice of same. Now under rule 31 this meeting must be called for the express purpose of suspending or rejecting."

The Judge—"But there is surely no reason why you should not do other things at that meeting?"

Mr. Home—Rule 31 says that the discussion shall be strictly confined to the purpose for which the meeting is called. Then rule 31 says that "notice must be served on the member on whose account the meeting is called"—a clear idea that the meeting shall be confined to that particular object.

The Judge—"Anyhow that does not matter to your client. If they like to do other business that other business may be invalidated but it does not affect your client."

Mr. Home—I don't know, because there is a lack of focus. Here there is a general body of business being carried through and it may be simply scrambled through.

The Judge—"That may be, but that does not affect your client. It has never been suggested that the Michael case was scrambled through."

Mr. Home—We must deal with the matter according to the rules.

The Judge—I am quite prepared to deal with the rules in a commonsense way.

Mr. Home—My contention there is that this agenda paper does not cure the defects in the notice itself and therefore the notice is bad.

Mr. Home called attention to the

difference between the notice and the resolutions as given in the agenda, thus invalidating the notice.

#### Resolution Improperly Passed

Mr. Home then dealt with rule 41 and submitted that the expulsion of plaintiff has not properly carried out, as a special resolution required two meetings and a two-thirds majority. He admitted that the interpretation of the rules was extremely difficult, but he was entitled to a favorable interpretation of the client as possible.

The remedy which the plaintiff sought, Mr. Home added, was really a legal remedy. Lastly, he took up the question of the forfeiture of the seat. The learned Assistant Judge had held that the forfeiture was illegal and counsel then asked for relief against that and that relief was refused. He now submitted that plaintiff was entitled to that relief because a wrong had been done to him.

After the court had said the plaintiff was entitled to damages, Mr. Home said his client wanted not damages but the value of his seat.

The Judge—is not the value put upon the seat anywhere in the rules?

Mr. Home—No, I submit that we are entitled to the value of the seat as it is today.

The Assistant Judge—Why today? How can that be so?

Mr. Home—Because of the unjust forfeiture.

The Assistant Judge—Are you entitled to sit by until the value of the seat has appreciated and then come in and claim the value with that appreciation?

Mr. Home—Yes, I am, as long as I bring the action within the statute of limitations.

The Judge—I should think the position is this: You are entitled to adduce the appreciated value of the seat in evidence to show what it was worth at the time. The damages would be the value of the seat at the time of forfeiture, plus interest by way of damages.

Mr. Home—Under rule 4 the Stock Exchange has to account to the plaintiff for the value of the seat.

The Judge—The price ought to have been fixed at the time of forfeiture.

#### Mr. Master's Argument

When Mr. Master opened his argument for the defendants he was informed by the court it did not want to hear him on the point that the company was inaugurated without articles of association. The same was said as to the question of the validity of the notice.

Mr. Master said he would then deal with the question of the construction of the rules—whether the printed rules had been complied with. On December 9, 1910, there was a purported suspension of the plaintiff by the committee of the Stock Exchange. The case was referred to the court below was argued

practically entirely on the supposition that that suspension was not illegal. It was never seriously contended that the suspension could be upheld and counsel did not contend that at the present time. The only power which the committee had of suspending was contained in rule 37 and neither of the two grounds of suspension laid down in that rule were present at the time of suspension. The next rule, 38, dealt with the question of expulsion and suspension in general meeting. The rules were difficult to construe, but there was a construction which counsel was going to suggest should be adopted which would make them reasonable and intelligible and would give a fairly reasonable meaning to them. His suggestion was that rule 39 should be read before rule 38, as the suspension in rule 38 was the suspension referred to in rule 37. As regards expulsion, he thought that rule 38 stood by itself. His submission was that the expulsion resolution was properly put before the meeting and passed by the proper majority with the proper quorum present. The only question was whether the notice convening the meeting was sufficient and he submitted that it was. The fact that a meeting was not called within three days of the previous suspension did not in any way interfere with or invalidate the expulsion. The two things were entirely apart and they had been pleaded in the defense as entirely separate. It had been pleaded by the defendants that the suspension was legal. The expulsion was pleaded absolutely separately from the suspension and counsel submitted that the two things did not stand together in the slightest degree.

**Issue Of Forfeiture.**  
On the question of whether the resolution was bad in toto because it included the forfeiture of the seat,

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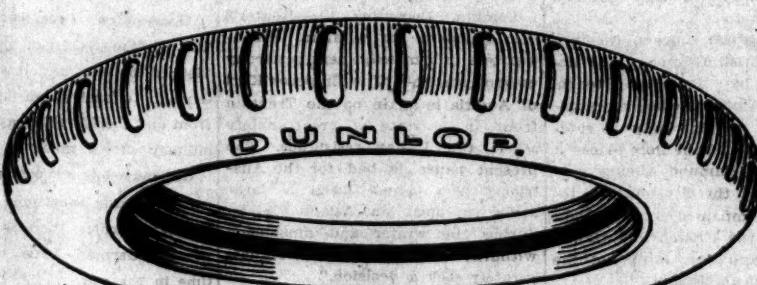
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Reports of German unrest

## PARIS MAKES GOWNS IN MIDST OF WAR

Spain Takes Place Of U. S.  
As Most Lavish Buyer  
Of Dresses

NORWAY GOOD CUSTOMER  
Rabbit Fur, Cunningly Dyed,  
Keeps Up Rich Appearance  
In Fashions

Paris, Oct. 15.—The great war does not seem to have worked the same hardships on the Paris dressmaking trade that it has on other branches of French industry. The openings at the big couturiers go merrily on, and though American buyers have long since flown back to the States representatives of European houses of neutral lands are much to the fore.

The New York Sun correspondent had an opportunity to verify this on a second visit to one of the most famous dressmaking establishments in the Place Vendôme.

The *Revue des Modes* was scheduled for 3 o'clock, and at the hour the soft tinted, silk hung salon was filled with a score or more of professional purchasers. There was about them a striking similarity of type—all save three being dark of skin and black of hair and eye. Consequently the only three blondes in the room stood out in startling relief.

Lead in Buying Shifts.

As the bored, supercilious looking mannequins, wearing the season's latest creations, filed by Mme. Yvonne the premiere, answered The Sun correspondent's interested inquiries.

"No, I can't say that the war has hurt our trade to any great extent; rather are we doing a bigger business this year than ever before. But there is a distinct change in the nationality of our customers. Whereas in former years our biggest sales were in America, that country, though still among our best clients, no longer holds the palm for lavish buying.

Day before yesterday several of us started out for the posts. I carried the medecin divisionnaire and went a little before the others. In spite of the fact that the fields are being recultivated and the seariness of former battles is somewhat concealed, the road to the front is a continuous commotion in the dugout, the brandicers running around and talking in loud voices about things we were too sleepy to understand. We had no blessees during this morning (an exceptional thing—this morning they had fifty from one post) and were relieved about half-past ten the next morning.

I returned to the large town, where our cantonment had been changed to another quarter of the village.

This is an exceptionally fine commandant and was recently occupied by the British Ambulance, whose place we have taken. I think it was originally an officers' barracks.

Two low cement buildings, faced with red brick and roofed with red tile, stand on one side, and opposite these are the stables, used by the "Genies." In front of the houses are some trees and grass. Each house (one story in height) is divided into four parts, accessible by four doors.

Jim, Rogers, and I have one room to ourselves off the third hallway and in front. There are three other rooms accessible by the same hallway. It is almost like a separate house, as each division has its flight of steps before the door and there is a main sidewalk running under all the front windows. We have our three stretchers on the floor, two cupboards, a broken mirror, and two camp-stools. We keep our trunks, etc., right in the room and it saves transferring them every trip to the posts. There is a large French window with blue shutters. We certainly are comfortably located. There are no showers after all (we had expected two) except one that is broken, and we wash from our bidons (canteens) with a sponge, which is almost as good.

Jim and Rogers came back yesterday shortly before I did. They had both been to the same post, the second one, and been caught in a gas-attack which lasted for an hour. They sat in the dugout with their masks on (the masks are a greenish color, with two big round windows for the eyes) and, of course, with the helmets. We were crowded, and from their description they must have looked like so many big beetles crouching together. There is absolutely no danger with the masks, however, and we carry one always with us (even in town) and one fastened in the doorway.

I left the medecin divisionnaire at his abri, a little further along the road, a road hidden completely by strips of burlap tied to poles. The first post is in a little wood.

There were two of us there, and we tossed a coin to see who would take the first call. I won and waited for an ambulance to come in from one of our three posts. These posts are along the front of the hill where the battle is taking place. They are all reached by going through and then beyond X (you remember the little destroyed town between the church which I spoke of during our first month). The first post was a smaller town than X, and is now razed completely to the ground. The second is about one-fourth of a mile to the right and the third—which can only be reached during the night and left before dawn—is a German abri, formerly a dugout of German officers. The German saucisse are directly above the road, and any machine would be shelled in the daytime. The posts are close together and are reached by exposed roads.

My call came about noon. I was given an orderly, and left for the first post.

From the road we could see the shells breaking on the hill and in the fields about, where the French batteries were hidden. We reached the post, backed the machine into a wide trench, which hid it from view, and then went into the dugout. It was a new iron dugout, about 30 feet long and 10 or 12 feet broad, with bunks on either side. On top were heaped bags of sand and dirt.

We read until about two o'clock,

when several shells fell in a field to the right, and in another moment we were in the midst of a bombardment. It lasted all afternoon. Two men trying to enter the dugout were hit, one in the throat and one in the shoulder, but not badly. About six o'clock it grew so bad and so many shells fell on the roof of the dugout that we had to leave, cross through some trenches—a strange-looking procession, crouching and running along—and get into a deep cave about twenty feet under the ground, where we stayed until eight o'clock in the evening. Then the firing became intermittent, the shells hit further to the right and left, and we ran back into the dugout.

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Quite jocularly he writes of supper, first having looked at his car which he found uninjured, although covered with dirt from exploding shells. Continuing, he says:

"There were about eight of us, the orderly and myself. The lieutenant-doctor in charge, and three or four old brandicers, who, when they ate their soup made more noise than the shell. After every few spoonfuls, to avoid waste, they poked their mustaches in their mouths and sucked them loudly."

## Result of British Blockade—Ships Tied Up in Hamburg



Great German merchant ships lying idle at their piers in the port of Hamburg, as a result of the effective British blockade. These ships have been tied up since the beginning of the war.

## Letters From The Front

"Last evening we went out into a field, and read Jane Austen's 'Emma' out loud."

Do you get the picture? Can you see the fading glory of the sunset sky, and hear the soft breeze, sweetly laden with the scent of new-mown hay, as it murmurs through the gently rustling leaves—a real autumn scene of rural peace and quiet?

Yes? Well, you are quite mistaken. That is an extract from a letter written by an ambulance-driver on the French front. And so you see that war is not all horror.

Emerson Low, the son of Alfred M. Low, of Detroit, went to France with a group of college boys last April. He joined the American Field Ambulance Service, and is now in the thick of the fighting in the Champagne district. The Detroit Free Press prints some extracts from his letters to his family. In one he tells of his trip to the posts:

Day before yesterday several of us started out for the posts. I carried the medecin divisionnaire and went a little before the others. In spite of the fact that the fields are being recultivated and the seariness of former battles is somewhat concealed, the road to the front is a continuous commotion in the dugout, the brandicers running around and talking in loud voices about things we were too sleepy to understand. We had no blessees during this morning (an exceptional thing—this morning they had fifty from one post) and were relieved about half-past ten the next morning.

I returned to the large town, where our cantonment had been changed to another quarter of the village.

This is an exceptionally fine commandant and was recently occupied by the British Ambulance, whose place we have taken. I think it was originally an officers' barracks.

Two low cement buildings, faced with red brick and roofed with red tile, stand on one side, and opposite these are the stables, used by the "Genies." In front of the houses are some trees and grass. Each house (one story in height) is divided into four parts, accessible by four doors.

Jim, Rogers, and I have one room to ourselves off the third hallway and in front. There are three other rooms accessible by the same hallway. It is almost like a separate house, as each division has its flight of steps before the door and there is a main sidewalk running under all the front windows. We have our three stretchers on the floor, two cupboards, a broken mirror, and two camp-stools. We keep our trunks, etc., right in the room and it saves transferring them every trip to the posts. There is a large French window with blue shutters. We certainly are comfortably located. There are no showers after all (we had expected two) except one that is broken, and we wash from our bidons (canteens) with a sponge, which is almost as good.

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mad. He asked us to take the fellow back to the hospital as soon as possible, and I had to ride in the back of the ambulance with him all the way to keep him quiet. Fortunately no shells came near the car.

After supper we sat near the edge of the road and watched two or three battalions pass by on their way to the trenches. The road filled with carts and supply-wagons as soon as the saucisses descended. These vehicles travel between towns in the rear to a communication trench a little beyond our post, a point which is a terminus for all traffic. From there the ammunition and supplies are carried to the trenches by hand.

There is a little railroad running

from that point, beyond our post; horses pulling small flat cars loaded with wood, barbed wire, etc., for the trenches. A young pollu, standing up and waving his arms, came spinning down the hill in an empty car. He nearly caused a collision and I never saw a man so yelled and screamed at as this one was by his sergeant. The officer scolded him for a quarter of an hour and shouted at himself hoarsely: "Quelle bêtise!"

About nine we went down into the abri, lighted a candle on the table, and read until about ten, when a man burst through the door shouting: "Gas! Gas! M. Médecin!" and dashed out again. The médecin went outside, and, returning, told us

to have our masks ready, that gas was coming over the hill and blowing in our direction. We waited about ten minutes and heard the alarm-bell ring—a signal to warn that a gas attack is near. We sat waiting with our masks at our elbows, but the wind carried the gas in another direction and we did not have to use them.

These attacks are frequent, but not dangerous, as at every hour of the day a man stands in the first-line trench (with a bell at his side) to give warning of gas. The masks that we always carry at our belts are positive guards against any sort of gas.

We read until twelve and then went to bed, lucky in having only one trip through the day.

## Wreck of s.s. "Shaoxing"

### Offers Invited for Removal of

OFFERS are hereby invited by the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs from Salvage Companies for (a) the raising of or (b) the removal by explosives of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaoxing" (under clause 6) or of the wreck of any other vessel which may occur, during the removal operation, consequent on the existence of the "Shaoxing" wreck. The conditions for offering are as follows:

In the case of a proposal for raising.

(1) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method of the raising which they propose to adopt and the appliances and staff they propose to use.

(2) These appliances and staff shall be at Woosung in readiness for use by the 1st March next.

(3) If the vessel is raised and taken into port, the Salvage Company shall be entitled to a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of vessel and cargo to be settled by agreement.

(4) If the vessel be not raised and taken into port by the 1st July the attempt to raise shall be considered to have failed.

(5) If the attempt to raise the vessel fails the Salvage Company shall immediately proceed with operations to remove the wreck down to mud level by blasting.

(6) If such operations for the removal of the wreck by blasting do not proceed with a system and expedition satisfactory to the Marine Department, it shall be entitled to instruct the Salvage Company to stop work and to continue otherwise for the removal of the wreck at the Salvage Company's cost, within the limits of its bond.

(7) The material and cargo salvaged

in raising or blasting operations shall be the property of the Salvage Company subject to the conditions named in clauses 13 and 16.

(8) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond of Tls. 150,000, to meet, if necessary, the cost of removal of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaoxing" (under clause 6) or of the wreck of any other vessel which may occur, during the removal operation, consequent on the existence of the "Shaoxing" wreck. The conditions for offering are as follows:

In the case of proposal to remove by explosive, without a previous attempt to lift.

(9) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method it proposes to adopt and of the appliances and staff it proposes to use.

(10) These appliances and staff shall be ready at Woosung for operation on the 1st March next.

(11) The method which is approved shall have as its object the systematic and expeditious removal of the wreck to mud level and the avoidance of waste of time by preliminary salvaging of minor valuable parts. The Salvage Company shall be obliged to adhere to the approved method.

(12) The Salvage Company shall undertake to complete the removal of the wreck to mud level before the 1st January, 1919, and shall undertake to proceed with the operation with all possible expedition in accordance with the details laid down in the Agreement.

(13) If the contract ceases under clause (15) or because the removal is not completed by the 1st January, 1919, the Marine Department may at the expense of the Salvage Company within the limit of the bond, make other arrangements for removal.

Offers will be opened on receipt, and preliminary negotiations may then be entered into. The date for a decision on the matter will be at the discretion of the Marine Department.

W. FERD. TYLER,  
Coast Inspector.  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 10th December, 1917.

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**POILUS CRITICISE  
WAR FRONT PLAYS**

Theater Near Trenches Is  
Sharply Condemned For  
Its Low Plane  
**ART IS APPRECIATED**

Andre Beaunier Describes Dis-  
pleasure Of French  
Soldiers

Paris, October 15.—That the French soldier in the trenches has not had his love of the beautiful and the things that are noble and inspiring destroyed by the horrors of war is shown by a discussion being carried on in some of the Parisian papers. It concerns the nature of some of the plays produced for the entertainment of the soldiers behind the lines.

There is no suggestion of criticism of the spirit animating those who give their time and money to the work of the Society of the Theater at the Front or for the actors, who freely give their services. But the play—"the play's the thing"—that the soldier finds is not always what it should be.

Andre Beaunier says: "I have before me several letters from displeased soldiers; displeased at what is offered with the idea of pleasing them. Their letter proclaim their indignation. They ask: 'What do people take us for?' One says: 'After all, we are not pigs!'"

**Not Ingratitude**

The soldiers who make these protestations are not by any means ingrates. They know how much trouble has been taken for them. But gratitude does not keep them from criticising some of the plays produced for their benefit. Among the many fine things there are, these soldiers say, many unworthy and in fact stupidly nasty things.

The critics point out that while in the beginning things were different, in the last few months salaciousness has increased tremendously in these theatrical productions. This is not surprising. In Paris, when the theaters were first reopened after the beginning of the war, the plays were all on a high plane. It seemed as if only the classic repertory was to be played and the preference was for Corneille, and in Corneille's own theater they gave "Horace," where patriotic sentiment is so admirably expressed.

But when the war went on longer than the managers dreamed it would—longer than they wanted to prolong this truce of heroism and chastity, to which they were willing to devote months, even a whole season—their patience came to an end.

They began to revert to plays of the anti-war type. In a brief time Paris had the same theater as existed before the war; the same theater where the revues and many of the plays are filled with innuendo and vulgarity. It is likely that the Theater at the Front has in some wise followed the example of the Paris stage.

M. Beaunier, commenting on these conditions, writes:

"I know the answer many people will make to this; that art beautifies everything it touches. But this is not true in any respect and often art is spoiled by what it touches. A clever argument is, 'It amuses them.' Their humor is not happy in the trenches and in the camps. Are you going to quibble about their pleasure? But it doesn't amuse them—if I can believe my correspondents. You misjudge them when you attribute so little delicacy to them."

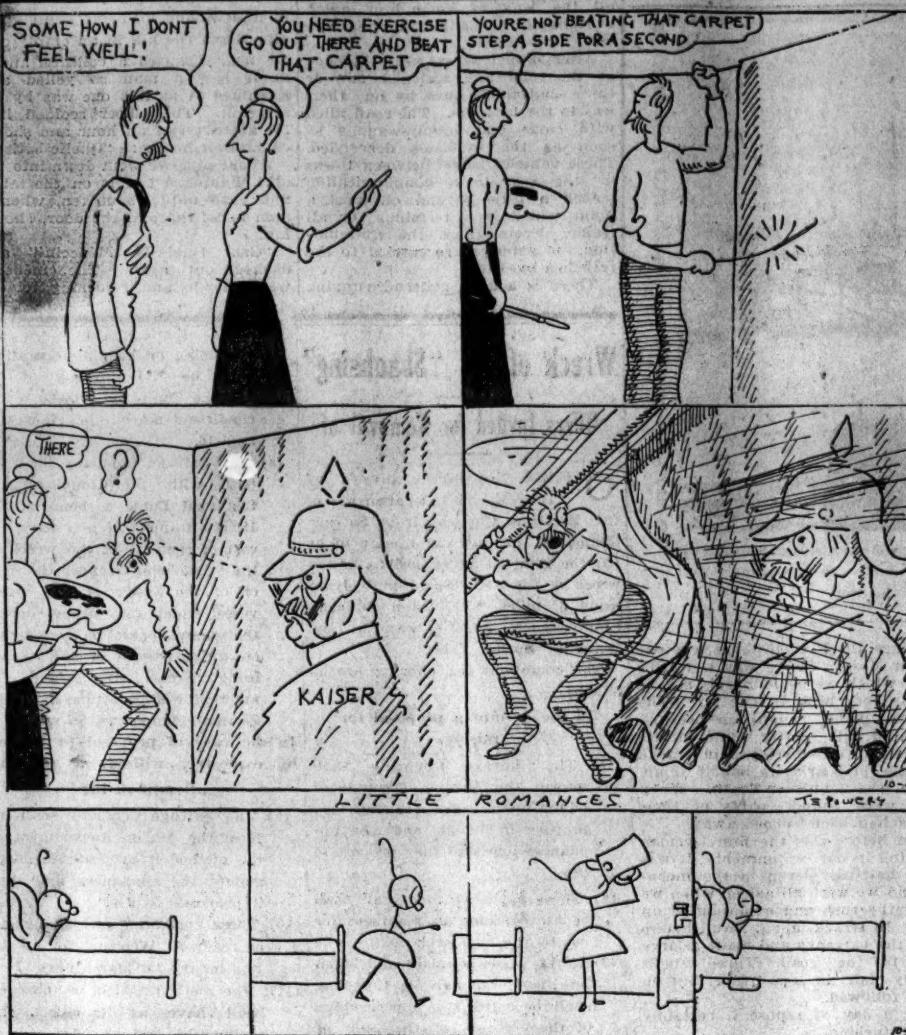
**It Is Not Prudery**

"They are not taking the attitude of prudes nor do they ask for patriotic or religious homilies on the stage, and one of them writes: 'We don't want to hear anything about death.' They want to laugh, but some of the off-color or salacious songs do not seem funny to them—rather are they sad and lugubrious—and they are right."

"This confusing of pornography and gayety is one of the most foolish errors of our day. It has done much to hurt the good reputation of France. Besides the strangers who came to Paris sought for it with an unhealthy curiosity and then despised us when they returned home. This hypocrisy is well known. Real gayety is never nasty; it is a sign of health; while pornography is a disease of the mind."

"We thought that the war had put an end to all these turpitudes. We expected a change in the public mind, in its habits, in its frivolities—a toning up of its imagination. There is still hope. Of course we must not expect this change to come from a certain set of Parisians who seem not to know that we are living in wartime and who for these years

**Joys and Gloom** By Tom Powers



have tried to live as though the war did not exist. The change will come through those who have felt through the war the deepest emotions—it will come through our soldiers.

"People may ask what I know about our soldiers. It is true that although so near us they are a deep mystery to us; it is true that they generally ridicule everything that is said about them. They hate to be called 'heroes' and they are not quite sure that this praise is not a cheap way of rewarding them, of ridding ourselves of the care of them or of politely accepting the benefits of their heroism.

**Means The Civilians**

"The soldier who writes: 'Why can't they understand,' is amazed at the amusements that are offered to him and to his comrades. 'They' does not mean simply the organisers of the Theater at the Front, it really means the civilians. What amazes him is that the civilian, with the best intentions in the world, seems unable to find anything better to distract and amuse him than to offer him inept and nasty commonplace.

"The civilians don't understand, ergo; there is something in the situation that needs to be understood. What is it? The soldier forgets to say what he means and seems to hint that if you can't guess it is useless to explain.

"Another one knows that he is fighting for his native soil and for the spirit of the country. 'How, then,' asks this soldier 'do you expect me to appreciate French spirit by such miserable samples?' He points to and he denounces at the same time the immorality of such and such playlets or such and such verses which have lately come to him from Paris and he exclaims: 'It is discouraging!'

"This immense army is made up of men of all ages and of all conditions—of fathers of families and of children. Certainly a soul has developed among them. The soul of this army is elusive and people know more about what it is doing than what it is. Nevertheless, it is revealed by its acts; its patience characterises it."

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Francisco to Bangkok, Siam, in the interests of the plot. He stated that two letters which were given him for delivery to German consular agents in the east he was compelled to swallow in order to avoid their capture. He also declared that he was given a letter for Manila but could not arrange to meet the German consul there or at Swatow.

From the line of questioning which the prosecution has adopted in the present case it is evident that an attempt is being made to connect various of the German consuls in the orient with the conspiracy.



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AGENTS

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



- - Sporting  
News - -

## Sports Correspondence

Nanyang Replies To "W.H."

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In reply to a very insulting anonymous letter, appearing in today's issue of your paper, aimed at the Nanyang College football team, I would say that either the writer was wholly ignorant of the facts of the case or he has some grievance which cannot stand the light, and he takes this unhandy way of hitting in the dark, so to speak. It would appear to be more than likely the latter or he would have signed more than "W.H." to the letter.

The following are the facts concerning the football game which was arranged with the Tung Chi team for last Sunday afternoon and cancelled:

Monday or last week the manager of our team telephoned the president of Tung Chi College and asked for a game, to be played on our grounds on Sunday.

Mr. Yen, the president of Tung Chi College, said he thought they should play our second team. This arrangement was satisfactory as our first team had a game scheduled for Saturday and would likely need the rest. However, Mr. Yen said that he would have to consult their captain.

On Tuesday our manager telephoned again and found that they had not decided, but would give him an answer on Wednesday. On Thursday Mr. Yen told him that it was all right and everything was fixed for the game and asked him to write a letter confirming our invitation and their acceptance. Our manager then wrote the letter, which would be translated as follows:

"Tung Chi Football Team.  
"Gentlemen:—In regard to the telephonic conversation with your president, Mr. Yen, I am very glad to know that you are able to play our second team on Sunday, December 9, on our grounds. As to confirm the game I should say that our 2nd team is greatly honored by the game you will give us."

"The game will be called at 2.30 p.m. and we have already secured a referee for this game. Yours truly,

"Nanyang Football Manager."

Supposing everything to be satisfactory we went ahead and arranged for the game and entertainment of the Tung Chi team.

On Saturday evening our manager received the following letter from the Tung Chi team:

(Translation)  
"Nanyang Football Team.  
"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I should say that we are very glad to have a game with your second team, but I am sorry that we can not gather our second team on this Sunday and besides our third team has not enough practice and so will not be able to play you on this Sunday. Sorry to disappoint you. Yours truly,  
"Captain of Tung Chi Football Team."

Our relations with the Tung Chi College have always been most friendly and I am sure that the letter submitted by "W. H." to the paper in no way suggests their attitude regarding the Sunday's game. We are in fact, now, making arrangements for a game with the Tung Chi team for this week.

Now in view of the above facts we earnestly entreat "W. H." to appear in person and point out to us our mistake.

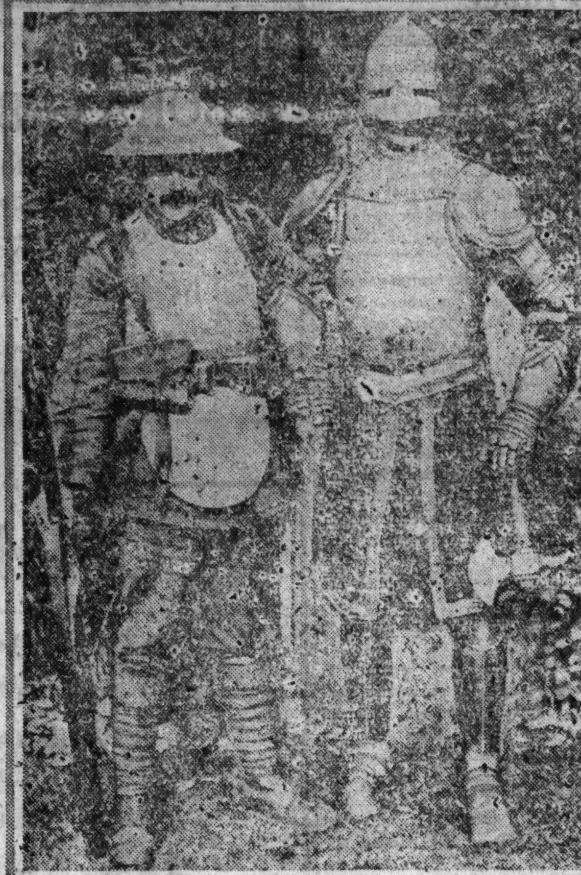
JOHN K. GOLD,

Physical Director, Nanyang College.  
[Note: We have received several other letters dealing with this issue, which owing to lack of space we are unable to publish this morning; however, Mr. Gold's letter seems to cover the ground.]

## Billiard Championship

In the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship, played last night at the Shanghai Club, Mr. C. W. Porter defeated Mr. A. E. Fenton, 600 to 452. The winner is scheduled to meet Mr. E. D. Bush. Mr. H. E. Gibson is to meet Mr. G. M. P. Remedios in the second round to-night at the Shanghai Club. The second round matches are to be played off by Dec. 17.

## Warriors of The Past And Present



Will history repeat itself? That it will, in certain respects. It is the first thing that comes into the mind in gazing on the above photograph, which shows a stalwart Britisher in ancient body armor off for a saunter with a Tommy. There is a great resem-

blance between the costume of ancient war days and the costume of the up-to-date fighter: The modern fighter wears a steel helmet and a bayonet proof shield. Maybe, before the war is over, we will see him clad cap-a-pie just as his ancestors went forth to fight at Crecy and Poitiers.

## The Italian Singers

## News Briefies

The Italian opera singers gave another of their excellent programs last evening at the Victoria Theater, singing through a dozen well selected numbers. Worthy of special mention was the *Gioconda* duet by Mme. De Revers and Mme. Russ and the *Barbiere di Siviglia*. Largo al Fatoium, given again in response to special request by Sig. Scamuzzi. It is matter for regret that so small an audience heard the program.

## ALLIANCE PROPOSED

New York, November 29.—Mengata, chief of the Japanese financial mission to the United States, in a talk here today, urged a Japanese-American alliance to finance China.

## Just Received !!!

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ant's shop at D 213-14 Shantung Road caused a small blaze which was extinguished by the inmates. Firemen answering the call were interested to note that a number of persons who had been sleeping in the loft immediately above the flames calmly remained there watching the people downstairs battle with the outbreak.

Mr. Batalla de Freitas, the Portuguese minister to Peking, was seriously injured last week when a ricksha in which he was riding was struck by a motor car driven by Mrs. Christiane. He was knocked against a tree and rendered unconscious but will recover. Failure of the car's emergency brake to work caused the collision, which occurred on the Austrian Glacis.

The marriage of Mr. Cedil Henry Bancraft Joly of the Chinese Customs and Miss Gladys Edith May Bradgate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bradgate of Tientsin took place in Tientsin last week. The Rev. S. G. Teakle performed the ceremony.

The trial of the two Formosan Chinese accused of embezzling a large sum of money from Samuel and Co. of Shanghai is now in progress in Nagasaki.

"Purity," the sensational photoplay which has attracted so much attention in the United States, will have its first performance in Shanghai at the Olympic Theater tonight. Audrey Munson, one of the leading artists' models of New York, is starring in the production.

The show will consist of two parts, the first the ordinary minstrels and the second an "after-part," which will consist of a burlesque on "Antony and Cleopatra" and some special feature acts.

The proceeds, it has been decided, will go to the Allied war funds and local charities.

## REHEARSALS NEXT WEEK FOR MINSTREL SHOW

American Company, S.V.C., To Begin Work Monday For Washington's Birthday

The American Company, S.V.C., is making ambitious plans for its Washington's Birthday minstrel show. Rehearsals will begin next Monday night at the Palace Hotel.

The "talent" of the company has been gone over since it was decided a few weeks ago to hold a minstrel show and it has been found not wanting. There are a number of good voices in the company and a number who have had some experience in productions of the sort. And Mr. Jack Raynes, formerly interlocutor with the Primrose and West minstrels, has agreed to act as director of the production.

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## Art Prize Offered For Chinese Students

In connection with the Educational Directory of China for 1917 an interesting Art Prize Competition for students of Middle and Primary Schools has been arranged. Ninety dollars in prizes are offered and pupils from schools in all parts of the country are expected to send drawings. The prize winners will be announced in the 1918 edition of the directory and particulars of the competition can be seen in the 1917 edition.

## SPECIAL NAVAL MEDAL

Washington, November 37.—A special medal has been decided upon for members of the Navy who distinguish themselves in fighting the submarine. Secretary Daniels has completed preliminary arrangements. Members of the United States' sea forces are not allowed to accept British decorations, several of which already have been offered.

## STEEL EMBARGO TIGHTER

Pittsburg, December 11.—The railroad operating committee has embargoed steel destined for export except that for use of the United States government.

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*The China Press*

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Very cloudy, misty, damp weather.  
Monsoon interrupted or even  
reversed in the South.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 12, 1917

## Jerusalem In Christian Hands

LIKE a bright ray of light piercing the encircling gloom comes the news that Jerusalem once more is in Christian hands. The British expedition commanded by General Allenby has surrounded the Turkish defenders and forced them to surrender. The Holy City and, better still, the campaign was so carefully and skillfully conducted that the necessity of bombardment, a proceeding that would have pained all Christendom, was obviated.

The capture of Jerusalem is of very real importance at this stage of the war. It marks another downward step in the gradual but certain decline of the Turkish power. Gone now are the Turk-German plans for the invasion of Egypt and India. Instead of that fine program we see Turkey invaded on three sides and the problem of holding her in line steadily growing more difficult for her German masters. For Turkey is by no means all Turk. She isn't even half-Turk. Of her 20,000,000 population only 8,000,000 are Turks.

The fall of Jerusalem, again, will be a sad blow for the Kaiser. For many years his heart has been set on possession of it and he has had his propaganda in that direction well oiled and driving at full speed. Mr. Arthur G. Daniels in his recent book, "The World War," after pointing out that from "the first days of the fiery Crusades to the present hour the possession of Jerusalem has been a question of contention among the nations and religious bodies of both Europe and Asia," quotes Herr A. Kirchenheim, in the Deutsche Review under the significant caption "Who is to have Jerusalem?" (quoted in the Review of Reviews, March, 1914,) as follows:

"The solution of this question is an important part of the so-called Eastern Question. Constantinople, of course, is the brilliant on the possession of which everything will turn—from the military, the political, and the economic side the most important; Jerusalem is the other precious stone for the possession of which men fought in the times of the Crusades, and which again some seventy years ago became the cause of feuds and war. The question of the future of Jerusalem and of Palestine may not be exactly a burning one, but it is certainly one which the politician will have to consider very soon. . . . From the German standpoint, the powers could not now do anything better or wiser than give Germany the preference in Jerusalem. The question is, Will the powers consider Germany the most suitable country to take over the administration of this part of Asia Minor?"

Prof. L. Schneller, in June, 1916, wrote of the tremendous preparations the Turks and Germans were making for the defense of the Sacred City. He said;

"Jerusalem has now become a great military center. The town and the public highways are crowded with soldiers and their equipment. . . . The citadel of the city, with its two mighty towers dating back to the times of King Herod, is the scene of great things. Not since the days of the Crusades have such things been witnessed in this sacred territory. The government has by compulsory purchase secured from the French owners the railroads of the land, especially that from Joppa to Jerusalem. The Holy Land has again become what it was in the days of the great world powers of antiquity—Babylon, Assyria, and Egypt—the military and commercial gateway between Asia and Africa."

And the recent news from Palestine clearly establishes the fact that the Turks and Germans did not yield possession of Jerusalem until they were forced to do so in one of the fiercest minor campaigns of the war.

## How About A Kimono?

A Wisconsin artillery sergeant was presented with a \$1,000 swagger stick on his birthday. Isn't it queer what ridiculous things a committee can buy with other people's money? Detroit Free Press.

## Judge Lobingier Addresses Lawyers Of San Francisco

Distinguished Jurist Tells Of Jurisdiction Of United States  
Court For China

San Francisco, November 5.—The Bar Association of San Francisco extended a welcome to Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, at a luncheon on Saturday. Assisting in the welcome to the distinguished jurist was the China Commerce Club, the Chinese Consul General being also present.

President Jeremiah F. Sullivan presided and Frank P. Deering extended the formal welcome to Judge Lobingier on behalf of the Association; and Louis Getz, president of the China Commerce Club, responded for that organization.

Judge Lobingier confined his remarks to a description of the United States Court for China, its origin, jurisdiction and jurisprudence. He said in part:

"There are many reasons why our colony in China and the bar of my court and the bar of San Francisco should be in close communication. The Golden Gate swings outward toward the Orient and the interests of San Francisco in the Far East are greater than those of any other portion of the country. The judicial circuit of which the United States Court of China is a part is more extensive than any other and the Circuit Court of Appeal, to which all appeals and writs of error are taken, is located at San Francisco.

"The United States courts in China go back farther than the United States courts in California, antedating the discovery of gold in 1847. The treaty under which they originated was negotiated by a great lawyer, Caleb Cushing, in 1844, and is a constructive and an historic document. So comprehensive is it that all of the other powers having similar interests in the Orient have copied it.

"The treaty was entered into voluntarily by both nations, the United States having never in the history of its relations with China forced the cession of territory from that country nor compelled the making of any treaty or the granting of any privilege. Our territorial holdings in China were voluntarily ceded by the Chinese government. The purpose of the creation of these extra-territorial courts was to relieve the Chinese government of the burden of punishing crimes and enforcing contracts involving American citizens under Chinese law.

"The jurisdiction of the court is conferred by two articles of the law creating it—Article 3, which confers jurisdiction in criminal matters, and Article 25, which confers upon it jurisdiction to determine all questions of property between citizens of the United States and Chinese according to the laws of this country, and those arising between citizens of the United States and those of other countries according to the terms of the treaties between their respective countries. Under this act the citizens of the United States sojourning or residing in China have the benefits of the court's extra-territorial jurisdiction.

"The jurisdiction is coincident with the boundaries of China. This jurisdiction was for a number of years held by the consuls. Each consul was a judge in his district, with the Minister to China as a sort of Court of Appeal, the Minister making the procedural rules for the consular courts. Now it is proposed to transfer the making of such rules to the judge of the court and during my stay in the United States I have been in conference with the officers of the American Judicature Society with regard to the formulation of such rules.

"The consular courts created by treaty continued in operation for two generations, but as the consuls were not lawyers, the necessity for having trained men soon became apparent. In 1881 James G. Blaine, while Secretary of State, recommended the creation of a regular court, but Congress did not heed his suggestion, and it was not until the present century that Congressman Denby, whose father had been Minister to China and who had himself lived for many years in the Orient, pushed to final enactment the law creating the United States Court for China as it is at present constituted. The consular courts were not abolished by the act, but their jurisdiction was limited to small civil and minor criminal cases, the court having appellate jurisdiction. The court's jurisdiction is the same generally as that of the District Courts of the United States except that it also has cognisance of many matters that here would go to the state courts—for instance, probate and divorce.

of jurisprudence was the greatest obstacle that the court had to meet. By the acts of 1848 and 1860, the "laws of the United States" were extended over American citizens in China so far as suitable and necessary to enforce treaties. The question as to what are "the laws of the United States" was a serious one, but it was finally decided by the United States Circuit of Appeal, the late Judge De Haven writing the opinion, that the expression "laws of the United States" means Acts of Congress enacted for jurisdiction such as Alaska and the District of Columbia.

"Under this decision the criminal code of Alaska became available and applicable to China; the District of Columbia code was also used and where the same question was legislated on in both codes, the court has followed the latest expression of the legislative will.

"It does not seem probable that Congress will provide a special code for China. There is a measure now pending that will provide several necessary reforms for the court which will probably be passed at the coming session."

## Motor Trucks Supplanting Railroads

(From the Kansas City Star)

A regular line of motor trucks runs between Akron, O., and Boston. The running time, going and coming, is one week. Five large trucks are in the fleet and they carry heavy loads of rubber tires on the eastern trip, and general supplies coming west. The rubber company that has them in operation finds it cheaper and quicker and better to ship that way than by rail.

The importance in the news of this long distance freight line by motor trucks is that it forecasts a time, not far distant, when the highways, so long neglected as freight routes, will become "arteries of commerce" again, as they were in the days before railways reached every town.

The state that neglects its roads is going to fall behind in the race for business and for population and all lines of progress. One of the most important undertakings now is the building of good roads.

## Pensions For Clergymen

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

The \$5,000,000 endowment which the Protestant Episcopal denomination started out to raise last year in aid of its disabled clergy and their families has grown to the great sum of \$8,712,000, the fund being subdivided to the extent of \$3,700,000.

Clergymen who have outlived the period of their greatest usefulness have formed appealing figures in many communities and their needs, only partly met or not met at all, have long been a reproach to the church.

The brilliant success of the movement means much to the clergy, not only of this communion, but of all other communions. For what other church will be able to endure the shame of permitting its superannuated ministers and preachers to live in poverty and distress when the clergy of this church are so generously provided for?

## The Cause Of High Prices

(From the Ohio State Journal)

In a recent lecture at Berkeley, Calif., Professor Fisher of Yale said that the quantity of money in a country regulated the prices. The idea that speculation, scarcity of goods, the middle man, foreign demand, labor unions, cold storage, the tariff, transportation or any of the usually ascribed influences controlling prices,

Professor Fisher says, is false. The price of commodities is determined by the quantity of money in the country; and as this quantity is reduced or increased, the prices of goods go the same way. Since the war there has been a constant inflation of the currency, and it still keeps up. In a nutshell, the professor says, "the war has drained us of goods and flooded us with gold; so goods are high in gold." This good old doctrine we seem to have forgotten in looking about for arbitrary causes.

Every man has his theory of the H. C. L. and Professor Fisher has his, which is inflation, or rather an increase in the stock of money. Maybe, after all, we are trying to improve our health by picking on plimptons.

## Some Shot

An unstable patron of New York's gay places was taking his way northward recently when he came upon the telescope man at Columbus Circle, who lets you look at the stars for a nickel. The bibulous one looked at the telescope in amazement. "Ish-a-gun!" he said thickly. He put his fingers to his ears, and watched through a telescope staff held from the sky. The happy one smiled broadly, took his fingers from his ears and patted the telescope man. "Sh—a good shot, old boy!" he said, and wobbled out into the park.

## Red Cross Cables Tell Of Present Activities In France

The work being carried on by the American Red Cross in France is summarised in the following cable from Paris Headquarters. As reported in the American Red Cross Bulletin of November 5:

We have just completed a gift of 5,000,000 francs to needy sick and wounded French soldiers and needy families of soldiers.

We have established twenty dispensaries in the American Army Zone to care for the resident civilians and to improve health conditions in that section before the coming of our troops.

We are providing a dental ambulance at a port in France for the use of our soldiers and sailors, and have organised nurses' service for American Army use.

Our hospital distributing service sends supplies to 8,423 French military hospitals and is laying in a large stock for future needs; our surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French hospitals, and is preparing immense supplies for our own army.

Two hundred tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily, and 125 tons are being reshipped to various branch warehouses.

We are operating at the front line, in cooperation with the French Red Cross, ten canteens and are preparing to establish twenty more.

We are operating six canteens for use of French soldiers at important railway centers where we serve about 30,000 soldiers a day, and are planning many more.

In Paris canteens, operated by us with the French, we are serving enormous numbers of soldiers as they come and go.

We soon expect to have ready twelve rest stations for our own troops at important railway centers, also recuperation camps at suitable places for many of our soldiers.

We are providing an artificial limb factory near Paris and special plants for the manufacture of splints and nitrous oxide gas.

We have contracted for a movable hospital in four units accommodating 1,000 men.

A recreation in connection with hospitals and diet kitchens.

A casualty service for gathering information in regard to wounded and missing, and a medical research bureau.

Our work with the civil population covers mainly children refugees and tuberculosis.

We have opened a children's refuge and hospital at a point in the War Zone where several hundred children have been gathered to keep them away from danger of gas and shell fire.

At another point among the wrecked villages we have established a medical center and a traveling dispensary to accommodate 1,200 children.

We have undertaken extensive medical work for the repatrie children at Evian, about 500 of whom are daily returned from points within the German lines.

We have also opened a hospital and convalescent home for these children at Evian, where we are also operating an ambulance service for the returning repatrie who are now coming in at a rate of 1,000 a day.

We are about to establish infant welfare stations in connection with each dispensary in the nation-wide system planned by the Rockefeller Foundation.

We have taken over and are carrying on and developing an extensive tuberculosis work formerly in charge of Mrs. Edith Wharton, and other Americans.

We are completing, for the French, an unfinished tuberculosis sanitorium near Paris, and are adding to the barracks for tuberculosis patients erected by the city of Paris. This means adding 1,000 beds to those now available for tuberculosis patients.

We are organising a comprehensive health center in one of the departments of France.

We are making arrangements on a large scale to help refugee families through the winter with clothing, beds and shelter, and for this work the entire devastated district of France has been divided into six districts with a resident Red Cross delegate in each, and warehouses have been established at four points to which are shipped food, clothing, bedding, beds, household utensils and agricultural implements.

We are carrying on repair work in four villages in the devastated region to enable returned families to stay throughout the winter.

We are co-operating with French agencies in various kinds of relief work in the principal agricultural centers in the devastated region, and are supplying portable houses for the use of the families which have returned to this region.

We are providing barracks to assist in the work of training disabled soldiers, and we expect to establish for them experimental agricultural stations.

We are organising extensive work for relief of Belgians, both children and grown people, and in this con-

nexion, we are establishing warehouses near the Belgian front in order that we may be ready to assist the Belgians who may be liberated by a change in the fighting line.

We are aiding the Queen of Belgium in her work for the children, and are assisting in the support of hospitals and other work for relief of Belgian soldiers.

In addition we are bringing a certain number of children from occupied Belgium into France where they may be cared for.

To enable us to carry on our work we have established large central warehouses in Paris, and distribution warehouses at important points from the sea to the Swiss border. In these warehouses will be stored hospital supplies, food, soldier's comfort, to bacon, blankets and household goods, kitchen utensils, clothing, beds and other articles for relief.

Two hundred tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily, and 125 tons are being reshipped to various branch warehouses.

Our total warehouse capacity is 10,000 tons, and the warehouse personnel at present numbers 125 men, many of whom are volunteers—American men of education and business training not eligible for military service.

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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## 'Mister': His Hat And Trousers

"There is something singularly forlorn about the modern wood 'mister,'" says Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in his "Short History of England" (Chatto and Windus.)

"Even in sound it has a simpering feebleness which marks the shrivelling of the strong word from which it came. Nor, indeed, is the symbol of the mere sound inaccurate. I remember seeing a German story of Samson, in which he bore the unassuming name of Simson,

which surely shows Samson very much shorn. There is something of the same dismal diminuendo in the evolution of a Master into a Mister."

In another place Mr. Chesterton declares that "the history of these humorous objects"—a top hat and a pair of trousers—"really does give a clue to what has happened in England for the last 100 years.

"The lines of human limb can be beautiful, and so can the lines of loose drapery, but not cylinders

too loose to be the first and too tight to be the second. Nor is a subtle sense of harmony needed to see that while there are hundreds of differently proportioned hats, a hat that actually grows larger towards the top is somewhat top-heavy. But what is largely forgotten is this, that these two fantastic objects, which now strike the eye as unconscious freaks, were originally conscious freaks. Our ancestors, to whom justice, did not think them casual or commonplace; they thought them, if not ridiculous, at least recoco. The top-hat was the top-most point of a riot of Regency dandism, and bucks were trousers while business men were still wearing knee-breeches...

"Now the interesting point is that for a whole century these instantaneous fantasies have remained like fossils. In the carnival of the Regency a few fools got into fancy dress, and we have all remained in fancy dress. At least we have remained in the dress, though we have lost the fancy."

## Woman's Endurance

(From the Hartford Courant)

A class at Harvard University has been told by its instructor that a normal woman in good health can endure more pain and fatigue and expend more muscular energy than a man of like age and condition. The point was emphasised by way of showing that women should make as good soldiers as men. The speaker added what was not especially complimentary when he said that, biologically, woman is more of a savage than man, and, therefore, has greater physical endurance.

If it should be generally assumed that this is true, an effect of it would be to overturn a cherished theory of the courts, that being that the woman is the weaker and, therefore, when husband and wife are involved in an accident which proves fatal to both, the probate court will assume that the husband survived his wife unless evidence to the contrary is produced. It is necessary in order to avoid endless tangles to assume that such death are not simultaneous and the courts have given the husband the benefit of the doubt.

If it is demonstrated that the woman has more powers of physical endurance than the man it may make some difference with the administration of her estate.

## American Has A Machine To End War

Washington, October 4.—The House bill provides for tests of a mysterious machine for "utilising free energy," devised by Garabed T. K. Giragossian, an Armenian inventor from Boston, went to the Senate today and Congressmen enthusiastic over the war purposes of the machine, planned a drive for immediate action.

Giragossian so impressed five members of the House Patents Committee at a secret demonstration, that they recommended passage of the bill to provide for a demonstration before a board of five scientists and the Secretary of the Interior, as a preliminary to the Government buying the rights to use the device.

Former Speaker Cannon, who in the face of ridicule a year ago forced through the resolution for testing Professor Langley's flying machine, supported the resolution yesterday.

Giragossian's "discovery" is claimed by him to be as revolutionary as was Franklin's discovery of how to harness electricity.

He has been working upon it for twenty-six years in Boston, and claims that it will displace all the modern methods of making power that are now in use—coal, oil, the generation of electricity, etc. Among the things he claims it will do is to drive a battleship any distance without a stop for fuel, propel airplanes around the world without a stop and give airplanes strength and power enough to carry many thousands of pounds of explosives, besides wearing enough armor to protect them from anti-aircraft guns; send naval torpedoes at greater speed and double the speed of steam engines.

The inventor calls his new power system a "free energy generator," and he proposes to give the United States Government the full use of it, but otherwise retaining all the patent rights for himself. If the invention means all that is claimed for it the war would soon be ended by giving his country unlimited, continuous power, for any and all machines of war.

the mean man was embittered who had secretly gone round to most of the women passengers and tried to elicit their ages. The mean man's aggregate estimate was 450 years under the winner's guess. The innocent man was also embittered who had gone round to women asking them to give him their judgment as to other women's ages. The innocent man's estimate was 600 years above the winner's guess.

And the purser was most embittered of all, for not one woman passenger would speak to him the rest of the voyage.

## Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Mishima Maru	Dec. 24
Suwa Maru	Dec. 26
From San Francisco	
Colombia	Dec. 25
From Tacoma	Dec. 22
Canada Maru	
From Seattle	
Inaba Maru	Dec. 16

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Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoote

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

### Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Banches at Peking, Tientsin, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,500,000

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

\$28,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... 1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... \$15,000,000

</div

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 15	19	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
15	6:00	Victoria & Seattle	Tokwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	6:00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. Alexander	
15	6:00	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Jan 3	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. Co.	
3	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 15	9:00	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Knmano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	11:00	Nagasaki, Moj & Kobe	Vamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	9:00	Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	1:30	Nagasaki	Chinko maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	11:30	Kobe & Yokohama	Sawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	9:00	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	3:00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.	
21	6:00	Nagasaki, Moj and Kobe	Yasawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	8:00	Nagasaki, Moj and Kobe	Hakai maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 1	9:00	London etc.	Fusimura maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
19	9:00	Liverpool etc.	Tama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 11	4:00	Nagpo	Hain Pakin	Br. B. & S.	
12	4:00	Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Obi. C.M.S.N.C.	
15	4:00	Shangchow	Kienstien	Obi. C.M.S.N.C.	
15	4:00	Foochow	Becon	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
15	10:00	Hongkong & Canton	Shinkian	Br. B. & S.	
15	10:00	Hongkong & Manlia	Columbia	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
16	4:00	Biswai & Canton	Sungkian	Br. B. & S.	
16	4:00	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	11:30	Hongkong	Onokian	Br. B. & S.	
19	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keeling maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
20	4:00	D. L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sountien	Br. B. & S.	
23	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 15	9:00	Tsingtao	Sanyotmaru	Jap. S. M. R.	
14	10:00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
4	noon	Tsingtao and Dainy	Tschen maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
18	1:30	Dainy	Sakai maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
2	8:00	Vladivostock	Pensa	Rus. R. V. F.	
16	..	Dainy & Tsingtao	Kohokumaru	Jap. O. S. K.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 12	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
13	M. N.	do	Suyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
14	M. N.	do	Kuang maru	Obi. C. M. S. N. C.	
15	M. N.	do	Ningshao	Obi. N. K. K.	
16	M. N.	do	Tsien maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
17	M. N.	do	Lumbo	Obi. C. M. S. N. C.	
18	M. N.	do	Kiangyu	Jap. N. K. K.	
19	M. N.	do	Fengyang maru	Br. J. M. & Co.	
20	M. N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
21	M. N.	do	Tenchi	Br. B. & S.	
22	M. N.	do	Franklin	Br. B. & S.	
23	M. N.	do	Tachimaru	Jap. N. K. K.	
24	M. N.	do	Kiangyang	Obi. C. M. S. N. C.	
25	M. N.	do	Yohyangmaru	Jap. N. K. K.	
26	M. N.	do	Kianghsin	Obi. C. M. S. N. C.	
27	M. N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
28	M. N.	do	Tatuo	Br. B. & S.	
29	M. N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.	
30	M. N.	do	Tachanmaru	Jap. N. K. K.	
31	M. N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	To	Flag	Agent	Serial
Dec 11	Ningpo	Kiangtien	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
11	Japan	Kako maru	957 Jap.	Satoh Shokai		
11	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
11	Japan	Kibi maru	Jap.			
11	Hankow	Chiyoda maru	1675 Jap.			
11	Swatow	Tatei maru	1136 Jap. N. K. K.	LPDW		
11	Hankow	Tamsui	919 Br. B. & S.	WTW		
11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	To	Flag	Agent
Dec 11	Hankow etc.	Openking	1811 Br. B. & S.		
11	do	Loongwo	2668 Jap.	J. M. & Co.	
11	do	Nanyangmaru	1968 Jap. N. K. K.		
11	do	Obi	1968 Jap. N. K. K.		
11	do	Sakai maru	1840 Jap. S. M. R.		
11	do	Shawhing	1897 Br. B. & S.		
11	do	Kojun maru	1803 Jap. M. B. K.		
11	do	Kiangtien	2012 Chi. C.M.S.N.C.		

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.C. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suyiyan, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the G. M. Central wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Laehuo, tons 2,865 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taisei M. Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from poutou N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Hoshino Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Laehuo, tons 2,865 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

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## SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via porta

\*For Liverpool

Tons

KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,500  
TAMBA MARU ..... 12,500

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Dec. 18

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU ..... 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU .... 7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki, Dec. 15

CHIKUGO MARU .... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Dec. 18

KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, Dec. 22

HAKUAI MARU ..... 6,000 Capt. K. Takano, Dec. 25

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU ..... 6,500 Capt. S. Saito, Dec. 13

YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Dec. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

MISIMA MARU ..... 16,000 Dec. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong:

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Dec. 18

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 Middle of January

AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in  
the Overland RouteBetween the Far East  
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen. The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificence and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the newest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalows colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ongondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook &amp; Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resembureau; the Nippon Yulen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.  
DAIREN.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## Business and Official Notices

## LOST

Notice is hereby given that we have lost in the Highway, a bank order of Wa Chong Bank (華昌銀行) No. 28618, amounting to Tls. 100, and another of Yih Kong Bank (義興銀行) No. 15662, amounting to Tls. 35, due on 17th December, 1917, respectively. The said two banks have been notified to stop the payment of them, which have lost their effect forever.

All banks, companies, etc., are hereby notified not to receive or use the said negotiable instruments.

CHU KONG & CO.,  
26-28 Rue Du Consulat,  
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1917.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed in June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24s Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 28, 1917.

15531

## S/S "NIPPON"

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13 November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

15122

14 The Bund.

15531

## ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16098

## ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 39th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917.

G. LION,  
Manager.

5799

Do you want to  
MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions

ON

## Embroideries

## "V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further consignment from Messrs. Arthur and Bond of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.

15520

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory  
No. 4 Canton Road

## Peking Chief Of Staff

## Sends In Resignation

Criticism Of Him As German Sympathizer Believed To Be Cause

Peking's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, December 11.—General Yen Chang has tendered his resignation as Chief of the General Staff on the ground of his inability to perform the duties, but it is believed that his resignation is really due to the severe criticism of his appointment on the ground that he is pro-German.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraphs little news has been received from the South during the past few days.

It is reported that revolutionaries, including Sun Wu and Chi Yu-lin, are very active in Hankow. They have succeeded in inducing the commander of the troops at Kin-chow to declare independence and now are endeavoring to stir up the troops at Hsiangyang. It is stated that Sun Wu aims at securing the post of Military Governor of Hupeh.

Lu Orders Peace in Hunan

Decision to support and respect the orders of President Feng Kuo-chang and Tuchuns Li Shun, Wang Chuan-yuan and Chen Kan-yuan was arrived at in the preliminary peace conference called by Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, according to a Hong-kong telegram. Lu has despatched at circular wire ordering the suspension of fighting all along the Human front.

Victory is claimed by Canton in the campaign against Chaochowfu, which is expected to fall any moment. The entire expeditionary forces aimed at Fukien Sunday under the escort of the warships Hatchi, Haishen, Tungan and Yuchang, which will form the unit of naval attack under the command of Admiral Ling Pao-chi.

The rebel forces at King-chowfu, Hupeh, have made demands on the Banks of China and Communications for the sum of \$300,000 for recruiting work. The rebel leader, General Shih Ching-chuan, plans to enlarge his military strength to two divisions. Bandits near Chungyang, Hupeh, have become active and are now threatening the city.

The emissary sent by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan to effect a compromise with General Shih has returned to Wuchang.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

## REMARKABLE ESCAPE

## FROM U-BOAT TORPEDO

Kobe, December 5.—The N. Y. K. European liner Kashima Maru arrived at Nagasaki yesterday morning. Captain Tozawa is reported to have told the Osaka Mainichi's correspondent there that at 8.45 a.m. on September 27 (three days after the vessel's departure from Liverpool), a watchman posted at the stern of the vessel discovered the periscope of an enemy submarine at a spot some 800 meters from the bow. The ship was promptly swung round to bring the gun at the stern unharmed.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lane	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lane	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.		2.	4.	102.	
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.		B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	
208	358	380	0	208	358	100	100
2345	1112	688		2345	1112	1700	1700
2350	1117	640	84	2350	1117	1688	1700
190	1188	680	524	190	1188	1688	1688
1910	2021	—		1910	2021	2021	2021

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published

# Business and Official Notices



## Notice to Persons Proceeding to the United States

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the revised regulations of the Government of the United States, every alien, not of the Chinese race, desiring to proceed to the United States with the purpose of entering, passing through or touching at any port therein, is required to present for the visa of this Consulate-General a valid passport, supported by a sworn declaration in quadruplicate, to which shall be attached signed photograph. This declaration will have to be presented at the office of the American consular officer at the same time that the alien presents his passport for visa. Blank forms of these declarations may be had at all steamship offices and at this Consulate-General.

Before presenting his passport for visa at this Consulate-General, every alien must first procure the visa of his local consular officer.

On and after January 1, 1918, aliens desiring the visa of this Consulate-General, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States, will have to present their passports, together with the sworn declaration, at least two weeks before date of departure.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
American Consul-General,  
Shanghai, December 3, 1917.  
16077

**Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai**

Avis d'Adjudication.

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai met en adjudication la fourniture de 85.000 livres de fer rond 2/8" de diamètre en barres de 15' de longueur au minimum.

Les soumissions devront parvenir au Bureau du Soussigné le 19 Décembre avant midi. Elles devront faire connaître en même temps que le prix le délai de livraison qui leur est nécessaire.

Un échantillon du fer proposé sera remis en même temps que la soumission.

Le fer sera livré au dépôt municipal de Lawokei (Route Stanislas Chevalier) à raison de 12.000 livres par mois environ.

Pour tous renseignements complémentaires s'adresser au bureau de l'Ingénieur Municipal, Service des Travaux Publics.

Cautionnement provisoire à verser avec la Soumission Tls. 100.

Cautionnement définitif Tls. 250.

Par Ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
G. LAFERRIERE.

16140

**French Municipal Council**

## NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Kerosene Oil, gasoline, greases and oils for 1918.

The approximate quantities are as follows:

Gasoline ..... 5,300 gallons  
Kerosene Oil:  
1st quality ..... 2,600 "  
2nd ..... 500 "  
Oil for motor cars ..... 300 "  
Oil for engine ..... 560 "  
Oil for harness ..... 120 lbs.  
Grease for motor cars ..... 1,160 lbs.  
Grease for carts ..... 3,800 "  
Liquid fuel for disinfection ..... 10,000 gallons  
to be delivered at the various Municipal Buildings.

The whole to be delivered upon special applications, made according to the requirements and duly signed.

All particulars and necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object; they must be addressed to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Wednesday, 19th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By Order,  
G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary.  
16140

## LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

## "Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917  
Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be devoted to

## THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16022 BUSINESS MANAGER

**CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE DE CHANGHAI**

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL, DE 1914 (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.

Par Ordre,  
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
G. LAFERRIERE.

**FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914 (5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
G. LAFERRIERE,  
Secretary.  
16124

**Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai**

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1916 (Obligations à 5½%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 17 au 31 Décembre inclus.

Par Ordre,  
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,  
G. LAFERRIERE.

**French Municipal Council**

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916 (5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
G. LAFERRIERE,  
Secretary.  
16134

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FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY  
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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

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